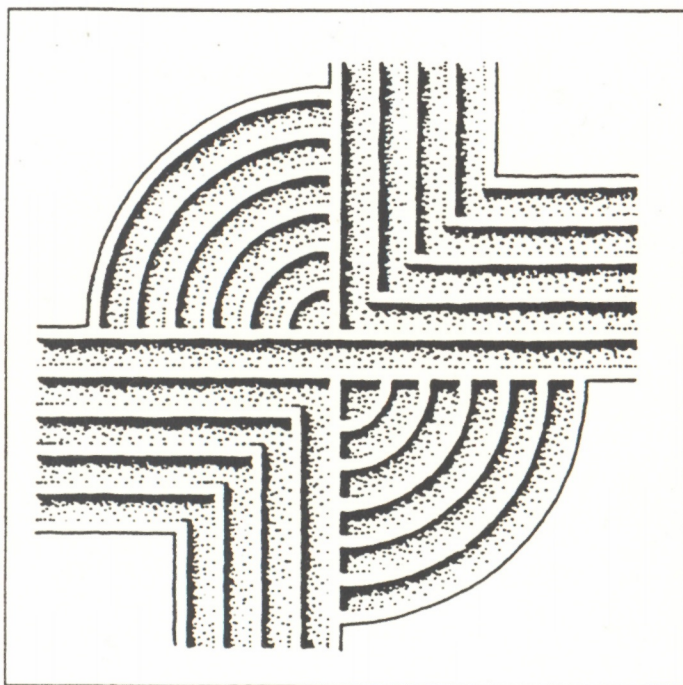


**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE BEES
CREEK SUBSTATION,
JASPER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 359

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
BEES CREEK SUBSTATION,
JASPER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological and cultural resources survey of a substation in the east central portion of Jasper County, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist Central Electric Power Cooperative comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The lot is to be used by Central Electric Power Cooperative for the construction of a new substation associated with the Bees Creek Transmission Line, which is not included in this study. The proposed substation lot measures approximately 0.9 acre and is situated northeast of Ridgeland and east of SC 462.

The proposed lot will require clearing, followed by construction of the substation and its various towers and transformers. There will also be an access road, which will require clearing, grubbing, and construction. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites which may be in the project area. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 0.5 mile around the proposed substation was assumed.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no previously identified NRHP sites within the 0.5 mile APE, in spite of a comprehensive survey which has recently been conducted for the area. An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology also failed to identify any archaeological sites within the proposed survey area.

The archaeological study of the lot and incorporated shovel testing at 50-foot intervals on transects spaced at 100 foot intervals. While the substation lot had been surveyed at the time of this

study, and the boundaries marked, the lot itself was in dense grass and second growth so that there was, at best, only limited surface visibility.

All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of six shovel tests were excavated for the lot. An additional nine shovel tests were placed down the centerline of the proposed access road.

No archaeological sites were identified during these investigations.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile of the proposed transmission line was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. None were identified.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the corridor during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Tommy L. Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative. The work was conducted to assist Central Electric Power Cooperative comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a substation lot encompassing about 0.9 acre and an 850 foot long access road which connects the lot to SC 462 to the west. The project is situated in east central Jasper County, northeast of the town of Ridgeland (Figures 1 and 2).

The survey area consists of a generally low, level parcel of land. The area today has been logged and is currently is dense brush and weeds. Surrounding areas are cultivated or in planted pines. Located in a fairly rural portion of Jasper County, many of the surrounding parcels are owned as large plantation tracts.

The lot and associated access corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used with the new Bees Creek 115kV line, which was not included in this study. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing, grubbing, and grading, as well as subsequent construction of the support structures and transformers, will cause some damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area. Likewise, the access road will require some clearing, grubbing, and grading, with the construction of a road and parking area.

Construction, operation, and maintenance of the substation and access road may also have an impact on historic resources in the project area. Although the project will not remove any structures, substations (as well as other above grade projects) may detract from the visual integrity of historic properties, creating what many

consider discordant surroundings. Because of the small size of the structures to be used, this impact is anticipated to be modest. Nevertheless, this architectural survey uses an area of potential effect (APE) about 0.5 mile radius around the proposed facility.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded commercial or industrial development of this portion of Jasper County.

We were requested by Mr. Tommy L. Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed substation lot on July 15, 2002. This incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, no sites were found in the project area. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. No NRHP sites were found within a mile of the survey, in spite of a comprehensive architectural survey having been recently conducted.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey was conducted July 25 by Mr. Tom Covington under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley. The architectural survey of the project, designed to review and validate the findings of the previous historic structures as well as to determine if there were additional historic sites in the APE, was conducted at the same time.

No archaeological or architectural sites were identified during the study. The field records will be retained by Chicora Foundation. The only





Figure 2. Survey corridor and proposed substation (basemap is USGS Coosawatchie 7.5').

photographic materials associated with this project are color prints, which are not archival. The negatives and prints for these photographs are also retained by Chicora Foundation.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

Jasper County is located in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the west by the Savannah River, to the south by the Savannah River and the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by Beaufort and Hampton counties, and to the north by Hampton County. A portion of the eastern border follows the Coosawhatchie and Broad Rivers as they flow southeastward into the Atlantic. The mainland primarily consists of nearly level lowlands and low ridges. Elevations range from about sea level to about 105 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Mathews et al. 1980:135).

The county is drained by two significant river systems. The Savannah River at the western edge of the county has a significant fresh water discharge. The New River, which forms part of the county's northern boundary, is far smaller. Because of the low topography of the Jasper area there are many low-gradient interior drains that are present either as extensions of tidal streams and rivers or as flooded bays and swales.

The project area, situated northeast of the county seat, Ridgeland, is at the southeastern edge of an area known as Huguenins Neck, a high sand ridge between Bees Creek to the northwest and a small tributary of Coosawhatchie River to the southeast. The topography in this vicinity slopes to east, with elevations of about 68 feet AMSL.

Climate

The major climatic controls of the area are latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, and location with respect to the average tracks of migratory cyclones. The project's latitude of about 32°20'N places it on the edge of the balmy subtropical climate typical of Florida. As a result,

there are relatively short, mild winters and long, warm, humid summers. The large amount of nearby warm ocean water surface produces a maritime climate, which tends to moderate both the cold and hot weather. The Appalachian Mountains, about 220 miles to the northwest, block shallow cold air masses from the northwest, moderating them before they reach the sea islands (Landers 1970:2-3; Mathews et al. 1980:46).

Maximum daily temperatures in the summer tend to be near or above 90°F and the minimum daily temperatures tend to be about 68°F. The summer water temperatures average 83°F. The abundant supply of warm, moist and relatively unstable air produces frequent scattered showers and thunderstorms in the summer. Winter has average daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 63°F and 38°F respectively. Precipitation is in the form of rain associated with fronts and cyclones; snow is uncommon (Janiskee and Bell 1980:1-2).

The average yearly precipitation is 49.4 inches, with 34 inches occurring from April through October, the growing season for most low country crops. While the coastal areas have approximately 285 frost free days annually, while to the interior — in the project area — the growing season drops to about 246 days (Janiskee and Bell 1980:1; Landers 1970). This mild climate, as Hilliard (1984:13) notes, is largely responsible for the presence of many southern crops, such as cotton and sugar cane.

While the temperatures on the coast are not extreme, the relative humidity is frequently high enough to produce muggy conditions in the summer and dank conditions in the winter. Relative humidity ranges from about 63-89% in the summer to 58-83% in the winter. The highest relative humidity occurs in the morning and as the temperature increases, the humidity tends to

decline (Landers 1970:11; Mathews et al. 1980:46).

The coastal area is at a moderately high risk of tropical storms, with 169 hurricanes being documented from 1686 through 1972 (Mathews et al. 1980:56). The last Category 5 hurricane which hit this area was the August 27, 1893 storm which had winds of 120 miles per hour and a storm surge of 17 to 19.5 feet. Over 1,000 people in South Carolina were reported killed by this storm (Mathews et al. 1980:55). Other notable historic storms have occurred in 1700, 1752, 1804, 1813, and 1885.

Geology and Soils

The coastal region is covered in sands and clays originally derived from the Appalachian Mountains and which are organized into coastal, fluvial, and aeolian deposits. These were transported to the coast during the Quaternary period and were deposited on bedrock of the Mesozoic Era and Tertiary period. These sedimentary bedrock formations are only occasionally exposed on the coast, although they frequently outcrop along the fall line (Mathews et al. 1980:2). The bedrock in the Beaufort area is below a level of 1640 feet (Smith 1933:21).

The Pleistocene sediments are organized into topographically distinct, but lithologically similar terraces parallel to the coast. These terraces have elevations ranging from 215 feet down to sea level. The terraces, representing previous sea floors, were apparently formed at high stands of the fluctuating, though falling, Atlantic Ocean and consist chiefly of sand and clay (Cooke 1936). More recently, research by Colquhoun (1969) has refined the theory of formation processes, suggesting a more complex origin involving both erosional and depositional processes operating during marine transgressions and regression.

The mainland soils are Pleistocene in age and tend to have more distinct horizon development and diversity than the younger soils of the Sea Islands. Sandy to loamy soils predominate in the level to gently sloping

mainland areas. The island soils are less diverse and less well developed, frequently lacking a well-defined B horizon. Organic matter is low and the soils tend to be acidic. The Holocene deposits typical of barrier islands and found as a fringe on some sea islands, consist almost entirely of quartz sand which exhibits little organic matter. Tidal marsh soils are Holocene in age and consist of fine sands, clay, and organic matter deposited over older Pleistocene sands. The soils are frequently covered by up to 2 feet of salt water during high tide. These organic soils usually have two distinct layers. The top few inches are subject to aeration as well as leaching and therefore are a dark brown color. The lower levels, however, consist of reduced compounds resulting from decomposition of organic compounds and are black. The pH of these marsh soils is neutral to slightly alkaline (Mathews et al. 1980:39-44).

Most of this portion of Jasper County is dominated by Bladen-Coosaw-Wahee soils. These are generally poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil, as well as somewhat poorly drained soils that have a thick sandy surface and a loamy subsoil (Stuck 1980).

The survey tract includes areas of both Coosaw soils (northwest half) and Wahee soils (southeast half). The Coosaw series exhibit a Ap horizon about 0.6 foot in depth of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sand overlying an A2 horizon of light brownish gray (2.5YR6/2) loamy fine sands to a depth of nearly 2.3 feet. Below this is a B1 horizon of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam subsoil (Stuck 1980:66). These soils are somewhat poorly drained with seasonal high water tables within a foot of the surface.

In contrast, the Wahee soils consist of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam A1 horizon to a depth of about 0.5 feet over an A2 horizon of pale olive (5Y6/3) fine sandy loam to a depth of about 1.1 feet. Below this is a B21t horizon to 1.4 feet of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay loam. These soils, which become heavier with depth, are also somewhat poorly drained, with seasonal high water tables at the surface (Stuck 1980:84-85).



Figure 3. View of poorly drained old fields in the survey tract, western edge, looking east.

Floristics

Jasper County today exhibits five major ecosystems: the coastal marine ecosystem where land has unobstructed access to ocean, the maritime ecosystem which consists of the upland forest area extending inland variable distances, the upland area which accounts for most of the county, the estuarine ecosystem of deep water tidal habitats, and the palustrine ecosystem which consists of essentially fresh water, non-tidal wetlands (Sandifer et al. 1980:). All of these areas are today dominated by human action or interaction, including development, agriculture, tree farming, and fire control.

The upland community includes a considerable range of vegetation types: old fields, pine forests, pine-mixed hardwoods, and mixed hardwoods. In the study area we found areas of current or recent agriculture, giving rise to old field communities, as well as both planted pines and also pine-mixed hardwood second growth areas.

All are related by the effects of human intervention on the natural ecology of the area.

Originally the entire tract was likely dominated by mixed hardwoods, particularly live oak and palmetto on the higher soils. These areas would likely have been somewhat similar to maritime forests. On the lower, inland soils there were likely areas of what today are called "Florida Scrub"—pine flatwoods which often have slight depressions and ridges characterized by a dense woody pocosin understory.

There would also have been some limited areas of wetland swamps with tupelo, bay, and ash. There would likely have been some areas of upland mesic hardwoods, also known as "oak-hickory forests" (Braun 1950). These forests contain significant quantities of mockernut hickory as well as pignut hickory, both economically significant to the aboriginal inhabitants. Other areas are more likely to be classified as Braun's (1950:284-289) pine or pine-oak forest communities. Wenger (1968) notes that the presence of loblolly and shortleaf pines is common on coastal plain sites where they are a significant sub-climax aspect of the plan succession toward a hardwood climax. Longleaf pine forests were likewise a common sight (Crocker 1979).

Robert Mills, discussing Beaufort District in the early nineteenth century (which at the time included Jasper), stated:

besides a fine growth of pine, we have the cypress, red cedar, and



Figure 4. View of the survey tract showing old field and second growth pine-mixed hardwoods, looking to the south.

and live oak . . . white oak, red oak, and several other oaks, hickory, plum, palmetto, magnolia, poplar, beech, birch, ash, dogwood, black mulberry, etc. Of fruit trees we have the orange, sweet and sour, peach, nectarine, fig, cherry (Mills 1972 [1826]:377).

He also cautioned, however, that "some parts of the district are beginning already to experience a want of timber, even for common purposes" (Mills 1972 [1826]:383) and suggested that at least 25% of a plantation's acreage should be reserved for woods.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Previous Research

Jasper County has received a broad range of investigations, with Derting et al. (1991) citing 50 different studies, although no fewer than 11 are related to the study of a single site, 38JA61 and several others involve various studies of the historic town of Puryburg. Most are associated with some type of cultural resource study, so their scope is often limited.

There are no previous archaeological studies in the immediate area of the current project, except for a recent examination of Civil War earthworks and fortifications (Trinkley and Fick 2000). A review of the archaeological sites files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology reveal only two sites within a mile of the project, 38JA248 (south of the project) and 38JA260 (north of project).

Site 38JA248 is identified as the Euhaw Church (north) Battery, briefly mentioned as a series of two Confederate batteries in a January 17, 1865 Union account. The portion identified is in good condition and is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38CH260 is Fort Radcliffe, also briefly mentioned in the same January 17, 1865 account. Today only a very portion of the parapet remains, with most of the site having been bulldozed. While it is unlikely that the site is eligible given this damage, it is officially listed as potentially eligible, pending additional investigation. Neither site, however, will be affected by the proposed substation construction or long-term operation.

Jasper County had a comprehensive architectural survey conducted in 1996 (Harvey and Poplin 1996). That study identified only one architectural site within a mile of the proposed substation, 0293. This structure has been determined not eligible for inclusion on the

National Register of Historic Places. Moreover, it is situated so far from the proposed undertaking that there is no reasonable potential for visual intrusion.

Prehistoric Overview

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38).

Several Paleoindian points have been found in Jasper County, with the earliest reported find perhaps being the point identified by Waring (Williams 1968:241) from a clay knoll overlooking the Coosawhatchie. Additional points continue to be documented from the area, although the density appears fairly low (Anderson et al. 1992). The pattern of artifacts found along major river drainages has been interpreted by Michie to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE BEES CREEK SUBSTATION

Dates	Period	Sub-Period	Regional Phases		
			COASTAL	MIDDLE SAVANNAH VALLEY	CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT
1715	HIST. MISS.	EARLY	Altamaha		Caraway
1650		LATE	Irene / Pee Dee	Rembert	
1100		EARLY	Savannah	Hollywood	Dan River
				Lawton	Pee Dee
		LATE	St. Catherines / Swift Creek	Savannah	
800	WOODLAND				Uwharrie
A.D.			Wilmington	Sand Tempered Wilmington?	
B.C.		MIDDLE	Deptford	Deptford	Yadkin
300					
		EARLY		Refuge	Badin
1000	ARCHAIC			Thom's Creek Stallings	
2000		LATE		Savannah River Halifax	
3000					
		MIDDLE		Guilford Morrow Mountain Stanly	
5000	PALEOINDIAN				
		EARLY		Kirk	
8000				Palmer	
10,000				Hardaway	
				Hardaway - Dalton	
12,000			Cumberland	Clovis	Simpson

Figure 5. Generalized cultural periods for South Carolina.

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 1000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little

modification to the Calhoun County area. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast, about 1000 B.C. in the Upper Coastal Plain, and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, perhaps 500 B.C. It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change.

The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640 is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest coastal phases are named the Savannah and Irene (known as Pee Dee further inland) (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

Waddell (1980) places the study area in the vicinity of the Hoya Indians, which he documents in Spanish accounts as early as 1562 and as late as 1604. There is, however, relatively little information concerning this group, although it may be reasonable to associated them with the larger Guale group (Thomas et al. 1978). The Hoya, however, managed to escape the attention

of both Mooney (1894) and Swanton (1952).

Regardless, the 1715 Yemassee War significantly reduced the numbers of the smaller coastal groups and destabilized their society. It may be that the Hoya were eclipsed by groups such as the Escamacu, often described as the Port Royal or St. Helena Indians and, in 1715, recognize as "about 100 free Indians of ye small Nations among us that never revolted" (Hassell quoted in Waddell 1980:198). By the end of the first third of the eighteenth century the few remaining were known as "settlement indians" and the last mention of even this group came in 1743.

Historic Synopsis

Jasper County was not created until 1912, so the area has gone through a variety of political transitions. Initially administered through Charleston, by 1682 legal proceedings were likely handled by either nearby Colleton County and later Granville, although most deeds and other records continued to be filed in Charleston. By 1767 it was largely encompassed in St. Peter's Parish, along with portions in St. Luke's and Prince William's. When South Carolina was divided into circuit court districts in 1769, what is today Jasper fell into Beaufort District. In 1878 portions were removed and associated with Hampton County. Given all of these changes Harvey and Poplin (1996:4) suggest that continuity in the region derives largely from the hamlets and other communities.

Settlement in the area grew slowly, so that by 1700 there were only about 5,000 white settlers and enslaved African Americans in the general area. The region's economy was focused on naval stores, trade with the Native American groups, and cattle ranching. Harvey and Poplin (1996:12) suggest that rice cultivation in the Jasper area didn't begin in earnest until the mid to late eighteenth century, supplemented by indigo.

Purysburg, the principal town in Jasper County, was founded in the 1730s as a settlement of poor Swiss Protestants. While it was a strong and cohesive community, it does not appear to

have been particularly successful. It served as a stopping point for coaches traveling between Charleston and Savannah, but there was limited commercial activity. The location provided poor navigation and the low area was unhealthy. Nevertheless, the village remained until the mid-nineteenth century. The ferry associated with the crossing remained until driven out of business by the Rochester ferry, closer to Savannah. This crossing was later known as the Union Causeway or Screven's Ferry (Harvey and Poplin 1996:15).

Other centers did not materialize until after the American Revolution, at which time the summer planters' villages of Grahamville and Hardeville were created. Coosawhatchie developed at the location where stages crossed the Coosawhatchie River.

The Beaufort area saw many clashes between Loyalists and those supporting the American Revolution, and the area was occupied by British forces for several years. The more interior portions of Jasper County, however, seem to have seen little of the revolution. In fact, Lipscomb (1991:4) recounts only one skirmish in Jasper County, at Coosawhatchie on May 3, 1779.

With the collapse of indigo after the Revolution and the increase in enslaved blacks, cotton quickly increased in importance, although rice was still an important crop of the planter elite along the Savannah and a few other areas especially adapted to its cultivation.

By 1790 Beaufort District (which included what are today Beaufort, Hampton, and Jasper counties) had a population of 18,753. African Americans made up nearly 76% of this population. The region's history is dominated by the large planters — by 1860 nearly 12,000 acres of prime swamp and high ground were controlled by just

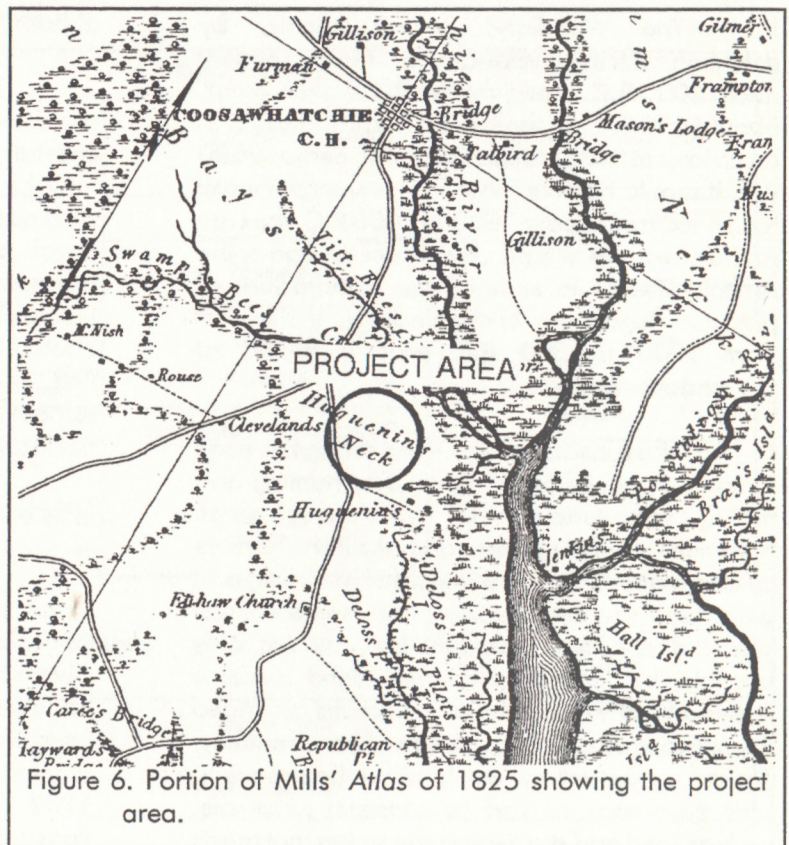


Figure 6. Portion of Mills' Atlas of 1825 showing the project area.

18 plantations. Yet there was also a strong yeoman presence in the district (see McCurry 1995). Mills' Atlas of 1825 (Figure 6) reveals no settlements in the project area. Situated fairly far inland, the study tract was likely held in woods or perhaps was cultivated in cotton or subsistence crops.

While the antebellum was a period dominated by agriculture (see Harvey and Poplin 1996:22), railroads were beginning to make their appearance in the 1830s. By the 1850s work was underway on the Charleston and Savannah Railway — a crucial link during the Civil War. Yet even at this early date the rail line began to cast the region's history. The county seat, Grahamville, saw the railroad as noisy, dirty, and a threat to their peaceful summer village, refusing to accommodate a depot. Instead, the stop was placed at Gopher Hill and this small community eventually became Ridgeland, and the county seat of Jasper, while Grahamville gradually

disappeared (Harvey and Poplin 1996:28).

The Civil War was focused on the rail line linking Charleston and Savannah, with the Confederate's attempting to secure that connection through a variety of earthworks. While the sea islands were abandoned to Union forces, the South held onto the rail system with tenacity throughout the war (see Trinkley and Fick 2000 for additional information on the region's Civil War fortifications). There were several major battles in the vicinity, including both Coosawhatchie and Honey Hill (Harvey and Poplin 1996:29). While the railroad was held, the region suffered extraordinary losses at the end of the war when Sherman's forces marched through St. Peter's and St. Luke's parishes.

After the Civil War, with slaves no longer providing easy labor for the cotton plantations, the economy was stagnant and a slow period of rebuilding began. The remaining decades of the nineteenth century were focused on the dual goals of restoring the economy and ensuring that African Americans remained in a state as closely as possible resembling bondage.

The hiring of freedmen began immediately, with variable results. The Freedmen's Bureau attempted to establish a system of wage labor, but the effort was largely tempered by the enactment of the Black Codes by the South Carolina Legislature in September 1865. These Codes allowed nominal freedom, while establishing a new kind of slavery, severely restricting the rights and freedoms of the black majority. Added to the Codes were oppressive contracts which reinforced the power of the plantation owner and degraded the freedom of the Blacks. Many white planters formed "Democratic Clubs," designed to counter the "radical" influence. Members of these clubs resolved not to hire "radicals," or blacks associated with radical politics.

While cash labor was initially used, gradually owners turned away from wage labor contracts, at least partially because of the scarcity of money, but also because of the prevailing belief among whites that blacks were so lazy that with money in their pockets they would not work. In its place two kinds of tenancy — sharecropping and renting — developed. While very different, both succeeded in making land ownership very difficult, if not impossible, for the vast majority of Blacks.

Table 1.
Systems of Tenure

	Share-Cropping	Share Renting	Cash Renting
Landlord furnishes:	land housing fuel tools work stock seed half of fertilizer feed for stock	land housing fuel 1/4 or 1/3 fertilizer	land housing fuel
Tenant furnishes:	labor half of fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed 3/4 or 2/3 fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed fertilizer
Landlord receives:	1/2 of crop	1/4 or 1/3 of crop	fixed amount in cash or lint cotton
Tenant receives:	1/2 of crop	3/4 or 2/3 of crop	entire crop less fixed amount

Sharecropping required the tenant to pay his landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required that he pay a fixed rent in either crops or money. In sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the fertilizer, the landlord supplied everything else — land, house, tools, work animals, animal feed, wood for fuel, and the other half of the needed fertilizer. In return the landlord received half of the crop at harvest. This

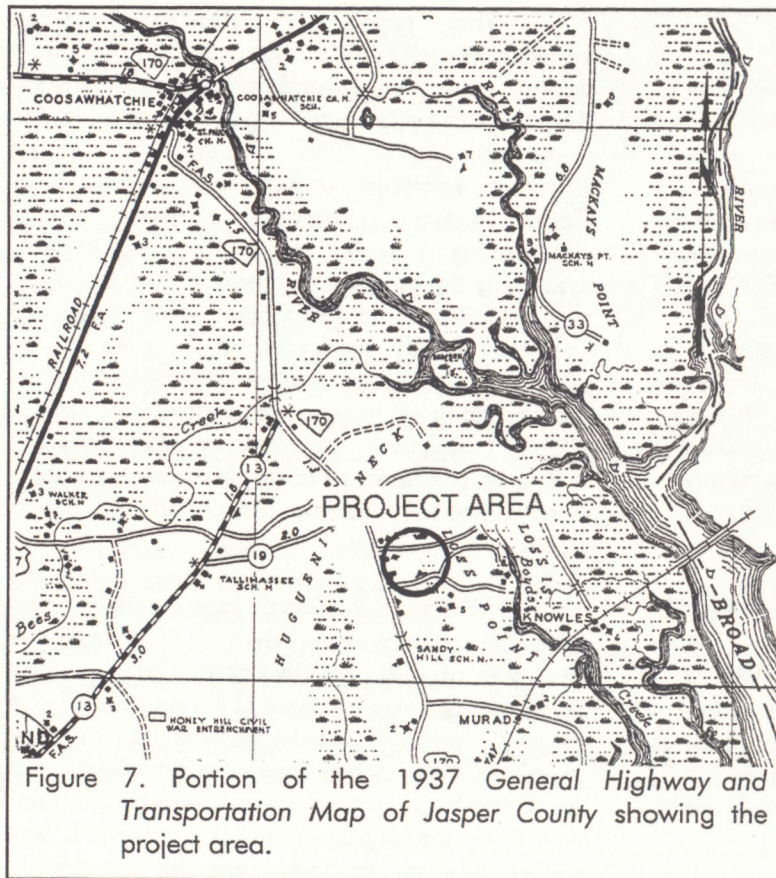


Figure 7. Portion of the 1937 General Highway and Transportation Map of Jasper County showing the project area.

system became known as "working on halves," and the tenants as "half hands," or "half tenants."

In share-renting, the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer costs. The tenant supplied the labor, animals, animal feed, tools, seed, and the remainder of the fertilizer. At harvest the crop was divided in proportion to the amount of fertilizer that each party supplied. A number of variations on this occurred, one of the most common being "third and fourth," where the landlord received one-fourth of the cotton crop and one-third of all other crops. In cash-renting the landlord provided the land and housing, with the renter providing everything else and paying a fixed per-acre rent in cash.

While there is no question concerning the importance of tenancy in Jasper County, Harvey and Poplin note that the dominant power in the

region was timber. By the last several decades of the nineteenth century large timber companies began to acquire large tracts in Jasper County and the yield of timber from southern forests doubled between 1880 and 1890. During the first three decades of the twentieth century the South's contribution of timber increased from one-third to one-half of the national market (Harvey and Poplin 1996:36). Companies such as Argent and Ritter expanded rail lines, allowing easier extraction and shipment of the timber from the Jasper forests.

Northern businesses lead a "second northern invasion" acquiring not only timber lands, but also resorts for the wealthy. Drawn by the myth of the "Old South," they established "plantations" for hunting and entertaining — often serving to maintain original plantation tracts. Harvey and Poplin (1996:41) also note that many of these plantations were also investments and served as working farms.

By the time Jasper was created in 1912, Ridgeland had grown from Gopher Hill, but its continued growth as the new county seat was exceedingly slow. The town expanded parallel to the railroad tracts, with the depot in the center of the community. Hardeeville, nearly destroyed by the Civil War, reemerged in the twentieth century as the headquarters for Argent Lumber.

The 1937 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Jasper County* (Figure 7) reveals that what is today SC 462 was at that time SC 170; S-19 was an unnumbered dirt road; and access to Deloss Point was by way of several roads which are no longer present. There were a variety of farm and tenant settlements on SC 170, but none that appear to have extended toward Deloss Point, into the project tract.

RESEARCH METHODS AND FINDINGS

Archaeological Field Methods

The survey tract encompassed primarily light grass and second growth. The tract was clearly staked at the corners and we were provided with detailed plans and aerial photography to assist in the survey.

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals for the substation lot. All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1.0 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until sterile subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications, although shovel testing along the substation lot transects was conducted at 50 foot intervals since the parcel was so small. A total of six shovel tests were excavated within the substation. In addition,

an additional nine tests were excavated at 100 foot intervals along the centerline of the proposed access road to the substation lot.

Site locations would be identified using a Global Positioning System for the recordation of the UTM's.

Sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Analysis of collections would follow professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Nevertheless, the archaeological survey of the 0.9 acre survey tract failed to identify any archaeological remains. The absence of prehistoric remains is likely associated with the tract's low topography and distance from water — it is not in an area traditionally considered to have a high potential for prehistoric remains. The absence of historic remains is also related to the low, poorly drained soils. In addition, the project is removed from the road, limiting transportation access.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). Jasper County has received a comprehensive architectural survey (Harvey and Poplin 1996) and this study identified no standing structures within the APE. We anticipated that we would again drive the publically accessible roads to determine if any

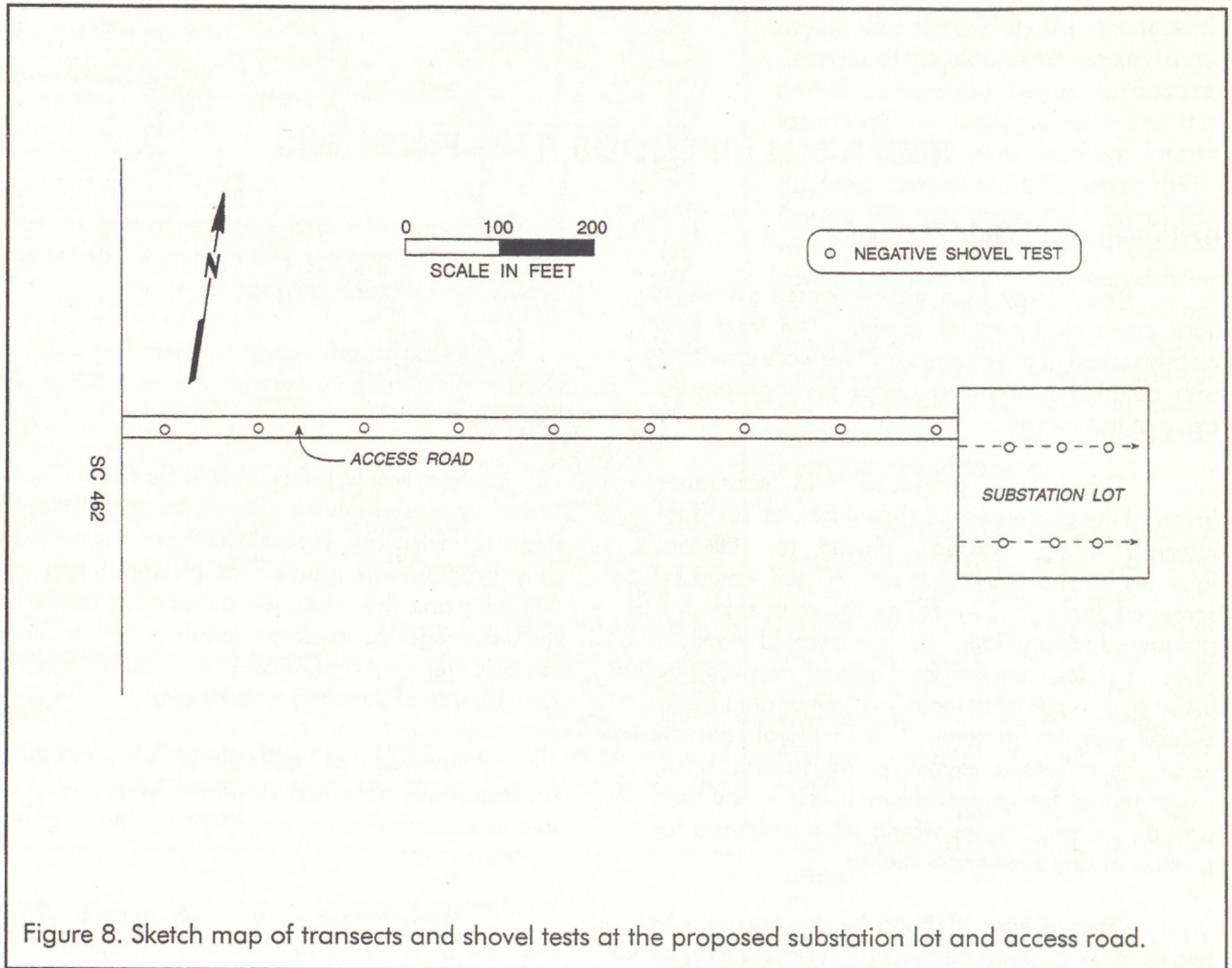


Figure 8. Sketch map of transects and shovel tests at the proposed substation lot and access road.

structures might have been overlooked that were constructed before 1950 and which retained their integrity. Those which have undergone such extensive modifications so as to preclude their eligibility would not be recorded.

For each identified resource an architectural survey form would be completed and at least two representative photographs would be taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study.

The study failed to identify any standing structures within the APE or on the study tract.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of a portion of a 0.9 acre tract situated in east central Jasper County, South Carolina. The tract is proposed for the construction of an electrical substation and associated access road. This report, conducted for Central Electric Power Cooperative, provides the results of that investigation and is intended to assist that organization comply with their historic preservation responsibilities.

The survey area consists of areas of grass and second growth scrub. The archaeological survey, which included shovel testing, conducted at 50 to 100-foot intervals, revealed low, poorly drained soils and failed to uncover any archaeological sites.

An APE 0.5 mile around the project area was examined, but no historic structures were identified which are intact and which appear to be

potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A comprehensive survey has been conducted for Jasper County (Harvey and Poplin 1996), and no structures have been identified within the proposed APE.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the area during construction. As always, the utility's contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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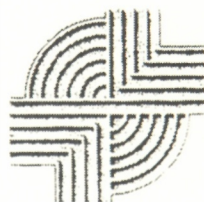
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